## Amusements Co-Night.

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CASINO—8—" Princess of Trebizondo." FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8-" Bob." GRAND OPERA HOUSE-8-"Article 47." HAVERLY'S 14TH STREET THEATRE-S-Mastodon Mins

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-" A Russian Honey NIELO'S GARDEN-S-"Her Atonement."

SAN FRANCISCO OPERA HOUSE-S-"A Bunch of Keys, or The Hotel."

Fran Theatre-S-"The Amadan." TWESTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE-8-" A Bustle Among

UNION SQUARE THEATRE-" Arkwright's Wife." WALLACK'S THEATRE-8-" La Belle Russe,"

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## i usincas Notices.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 cents.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 24.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-In Moscow yesterday the Emperor witnessed the ceremony of blessing the imperial flag. === The race for the Derby Stokes on Ensom Downs was won by Sir F. Johnstone's Blaise. = An Irish newspaper, colt St. The Kerry Sentinet, has been seized for seditious utterances. — Much excitement prevails in County Mayo over the murder conpiracy disclosures ==== Archbishop Croke has arrived in Dublin from Rome. \_\_\_\_ The harvest prospects in France are favorable.

Domestic.-John Jay has been appointed New-York Civil Service Commissioner in place of Andrew D. White, declined. - The Baptist Bible Convention yesterday decided almost unanimously to change the method of Bible work. Mr. Dezendorf replied to the Secretary of the Navy in regard to abuses in the Norfolk Navy Yard. \_\_\_ Leonatus won the Kentucky Derby. \_\_\_ Colonel Frank E. Howe died in Washington. \_\_\_\_ Damage to crops by the recent cold weather is reported from many places. —— A clergyman at Goshen, N. Y., was attacked in Sunday-school last

Sunday by a young brother,
City and Suburban.—The final preparations for the opening of the New-York and Brookiyn Bridge to-day were completed yesterday. - The annual election of the Union Club took place, ==== Thaddens Davids & Co. made an assignment, = The stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House elected officers and chose boxes. - In the annual parade of the Brooklyn Sunday-schools about 52,500 teachers and scholars participated. an the alleged "Number One," talked to reperies: he declined to refer to Irish matters.

Schaefer was defeated by Vignaux and Carter by Dion in the billiard tournament. —— The Presi-dent spent the day in making and receiving calls The harbormasters determined to continue to perform their duties . Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grams), 82.10 cents. Stocks were erratic, fluctuating and unset tled, but closed at about the best figures for the

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate warmer and clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 63°; lowest, 53°; average,

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Governor Cleveland, who did what he could to make his Civil Service Commission ridiculous by putting Henry Richmond on it, has now done what he can to restore the balance by the appointment of John Jay. Mr. Jay will take the matter seriously. He differs from the people who made this Commission in being in dead earnest about Civil Service

To-day, when the Bridge is finally completed and is ready to be dedicated to the public, it is interesting to recall that in 1849 THE TRIBUNE took up the subject of a bridge to Brooklyn, and in numerous arti-cles pointed out the feasibility and necessity of the project. A structure 100 feet wide, to begin at least 1,500 feet from the New-York shore, and to be high enough to allow the

vocated. As completed, the New-York approach is 1,562 feet long and exactly 100 feet wide. If the Bridge shall hereafter be made free, and New-York and Brooklyn united in one municipality, THE TRIBUNE'S prophecy of 1849 will be fulfilled. The complete programme of the celebration to-day will be found elsewhere.

The harbor-masters have decided to continue to act until their successors are appointed. This determination is based on legal advice. The counsel to the Maritime Exchange, while disagreeing from the harbor-masters' legal advisers as to the unconstitutionality of the law, declares that the present board must continue in office until their successors are appointed, and that the law of 1883 takes effect to-day. This new statute provides for a stated compensation in place of the illegal fees paid at present by the ship-owners. This being the case, the harbor-masters of the port, who are all Republicans, will draw money from the treasury of the State which was intended solely for their "constituoents" by the Democratic legislators. This is a result which will hardly please the patronage-mongers.

In both the Derbys yesterday, the big one at Epsom and the little one at Louisville, the backers of the favorite came to grief. But in each case the winner was no despised outsider, no sensational "dark horse," but a colt of welltried merit with many friends and a backing not far below that of the actual favorite. So there was nothing in the way of a startling surprise at either place. But there was no lack of interest and excitement. Though the number of contestants in both races was small, most of them were of high quality, and neither the vast throng which gathered on the Downs from all parts of the world, nor the comparatively insignificant crowd at Louisville, had any reason for disappointment. The racing season is now in full swing both at home and abroad, and it promises to equal if not surpass any of its predecessors.

The Aldermen are still harping on the responsibility of Controller Campbell for the recent frauds in his office. In pursuance of their scheme to make all the party capital they can out of Carroll's embezzlements, they directed yesterday a further examination of the Finance Department. There is no objection, of course, to frequent examinations in this important city office; indeed, if the Commissioners of Accounts did their duty its affairs would be almost constantly under check. But it is the spirit and purpose of the Aldermen's action which irritate all men who have a proper sense of justice. If they really are in earnest to learn if the city officers all do their duty, why do they not urge the Mayor to investigate the Police Board's affairs? The Commissioners of Accounts only a few days ago made a most damaging report concerning mancial management at the Central Office. The fact is, the Aldermen want to worry Mr. Allan Campbell, but do not want to disturb Mr. "Sid." Nichols.

In our letter from Ohio this morning will be found the views of two possible candidates for the Governorship of that State. On most points Judge Foraker's and General Ward's opinions are diametrically opposed to each other. And their views do not differ more than their attitudes toward the nominations. General Ward expects the Democrats to select him as his right in view of his past services to the party. Judge Foraker thinks he will be the nominee of the Republicans if the convention cannot find a better man. It will be observed that the Republican aspirant for the Governorship speaks frankly on all points. What he says utmost limit of its possibilities. about the relation of the Scott Liquor law to the canvass shows clearly the inconsistency of the Democrats' present attitude in relation to the matter. General Ward, however, does not refer to the liquor question at all. Each man is confident of the success of his principles this fall; but the Democratic veteran, mindful of the record of his party, qualifies his confidence by saying that the Democrats will win "unless they make some egregious blunder."

THE OPENING OF THE BRIDGE.

The cities of New-York and Brooklyn enter upon a new epoch to-day. They have grown into great municipalities side by side, but the river which flows between them has kept them as distinctly individual in character as if it had been hundreds of miles instead of a few hundred feet in width. New-York is the great commercial metropolis of the New World, while Brooklyn, covering a much larger area, 1s merely a lodging house for New-York, and a town of shops with no commercial relation to the rest of the country. To-day's formal and impressive ceremonies celebrate the completion of great engineering feat by which the river as a cities are united at their busiest centres with a magnificent highway which is more like a boulevard than a bridge. It is wider than Broadway, has facilities for travel unequalfed by any thoroughfare in either city, and commands a view unsurpassed by any roadway in the world. Forty-five thousand persons can pass over it hourly without crowding one another, 80,000 more can be carried each hour in the cars, and 15,000 vehicles may traverse it in one day between daylight and dark. It is easy to see that the opening of such a mighty artery between the hearts of the two cities will have a powerful influence upon the life-blood of each.

Already there are many persons who see visions of coming changes, and are ready to predict not only the speedy union of the two cities under one municipal government, but the multiplication of bridges until the union shall be as complete almost as it would have been had there never been a river. All these visions may be realized, but just now it seems to us more timely to consider some of the problems which the opening of the Bridge will bring to our immediate attention. In the first place, there is the exit on the New-York side. That is clearly inadequate to the demands which will be made upon it. In consenting to remove their station further up Chatham-st., the Elevated Railway Company have removed one serious obstruction, but there are others which will be found equally serious. The network of street-car rails should all be removed and the different street-car companies should be required to make their common terminus near the junction of Chatham and Chambers sts. We believe they will soon find it to their advantage to do so, for the procession of vehicles over the Bridge will cause a perpetual car blockade above and below.

We do not think well of any of the projects for cutting a street through the City Hall Park to Broadway. The park has been sufficiently encroached upon already. There is, moreover, not room enough for a street between the City Hall and the New Court House, and that is the only direct route to Broadway. Nothing would be gained by cutting a street through in front of the City Hall, and a great deal would be lost, for it would completely destroy what little is left of the tallest shins to pass under it, was ad- park, and damage the effect of the finest public

building in the city, if not also in the State. It should not be thought of. The best entrance to the Bridge will be a free, spacious, open square, from which vehicles may radiate into the streets on either side. To secure this, it may be necessary not only to remove the car tracks but to take down the buildings above and below the entrance. If the delight to name Holy Russia. vehicles have space enough to move around one another in this squares there will be little difficulty in their reaching Broadway through the streets now open. It is late to think of all this, but we pre-sume that our Board of Aldermen have been so absorbed in their efforts to prevent the Bridge being opened on the Queen's birthday that they have had no time to devote to such minor questions as the adapting of our streets to the new demands about to be made upon them.

The new trustees who will take charge of the Bridge on June 1 will have an opportunity to repair the blunders which we are forced to believe their predecessors have made in regard to tolls. If the law requires the levying of toll, a point not conclusively decided, it certainly does not require such high rates as are fixed now. Three cents is ample for the cars, and foot passengers ought to be offered commutation rates considerably lower than one cent. Sooner or later, we have no doubt, the trains of the elevated railways will be run directly over the Bridge, to connect with some future elevated railway system in Brooklyn. That will make the Bridge practically free for car travel. We presume also that the next Legislature will make it free for foot passengers, which it clearly ought to be. There is one point upon which the thou-

sands of people who will pass over the Bridge for the first time to-day and to-morrow will all agree, and that is its impressive solidity and magnificent workmanship. No one can realize this till he stands upon it. Then for the first time he appreciates somewhat the services of the man who conceived this unparalleled span, and who perfected his plans so clearly that when an untimely fate carried him away at the very inception of the work it could be carried forward by others without a mistake or the chance of failure. Standing upon this superb arch, it is possible to believe the statements of its engineers that it is so perfect in its parts that if the great cables were taken away it would stand forever unshakably in its position. This is an everlasting tribute to the genius of its projector, and it is also a tribute to the genius and patience of his son, who from a bed of pain and suffering, to which his zeal in the work brought him, has so wisely directed that all the father's plans have been implicitly carried out. The Bridge will stand for all time as a monument of honest building. That money may have been wasted in its construction we do not deny. Unhappily, it appears to be a necessary condition of all great public works that somebody must profit unlawfully by them. But be that as it may, the Bridge is magnificently built, and whatever flaws may be found in the accounts of its builders there are none in their work. It thus fitly commemorates an epoch in the history of New-York, for since THE TRIBUNE set the example ten years ago we have been leaving behind us with gratifying rapidity the sham building methods of the past. We do not believe there are anywhere in the world better constructed or more subsfantial buildings than the great ones we have been erecting in this city during the past ten years. It is an era of honest building, and the Bridge is its greatest fruit. If the Bridge's opening shall lead to an era of honest government in both cities it will reach the

THE MOSCOW PAGEANT.

The ancient capital of the Czars has its series of pageants this week as well as the American metropolis. With the bare coincidence in time of the two town shows the association of ideas ends. The historic pile of the Kremlin, musty with the traditions of centuries of absolutism is at one pole of the civilization of the modern world, while the massive towers supporting the East River Bridge are at the other. uncrewned Romanoff entering the White Stone city with the barbaric splendors of the Coronation march, to wear the imperial purple and the diadems of all the Russias, and to receive the acclamations of army and populace and the congratulations of every Court in Christendom and Central Asia, is a mediaval figure. The pomp and mummery of the ceremonial belong to the age of Ivan the Terrible, the first of the Czars to be anointed with the sacred oil; and Alexander III., seeking his crown after a protracted period of inglerious seclusion, seems to be moving in an atmosphere of suspense and electric suspicion befitting a barbarous age. What a contrast Moscow, with its gorgeous dividing line is forever annihilated. The two pageantry and religious ceremonials, its battlements and domes, its military host and army of police spies, its symbols of autocracy and secret dread of assassination and dynamite, presents to the American metropolis on this its gala day, when with republican simplicity and public confidence he who by virtue of elective office is the first citizen of the land unites with its municipal authorities in opening a crowning work of modern progress!

Moscow has been described by one of the

greatest French writers as "the Rome of the North." When Ivan invested the coronation ceremonies with religious sanctity, the Patriarch exercised supreme authority in the National Church. There is now only one Pope in Russia -the Czar. The symbols are received from the hands of the Metropolitan, but the sovereign. crowned or uncrowned, has no rival whether in Church or in State. A Pope is consecrated when an Emperor is crowned. The elaborate ceremonial, repeated reign after reign with scrupulous exactness in the most minute details, is designed to impart a permanent religious character to absolute monarchy. The uncrowned Czar enters the ancient city listening to the bells of four hundred churches, and straightway pays his devotions to the icon from Mount Athes within the Gate of the Resurrection. As the Imperial procession passes on, the entire population stands with uncovered heads in the streets, until the churches, shrines and holy relics have been visited. On the day of the Coronation, which is supposed to be preceded by a period of Imperial fasting and prayer, the entire body of the city clergy participates in the solemnities in the Cathedral. The banner of Russia, with its spear-head reputed to be made out of a piece of the true Cross, is blessed, sprinkled with holy water, and placed in the Emperor's hand. Arrayed in silver and ermine and finally crowned, he receives the holy oil on head and chest from a silver bowl wherein is dipped what the populace is taught to believe a fragment of the Crown of Thorns. Then clergy and people prostrate themselves before him and the Te Deum is sung; and the crowned Czar retires with his Empress to visit in solemn state all

s not in the magnificence of the pageants nor in the popularity of the fêtes that the real significance of Coronation week lies. It is a ceremonial which invests the sovereign with sanctity and powerfully sways the imagination of an ignorant and fanatical population. It creates a Holy Father in what the peasantry

The Coronation being what it is, the consecration of the anointed Pope and Sovereign of all the Russias, it seems inexplicable that in the present instance it should have been deferred so long. When Peter the Great died his strong-minded consort set out for Moscow with precipitate haste to be crowned and anointed anew, scarcely waiting to order his burial. Her successors have been more deliberate, each striving to have an Asiatic pageant of unrivalled magnificence by which the eyes of Moscow should be dazzled once for all, before the Kremlin is deserted for the remainder of the reign. Alexander III. has tarried in seclusion so long that he has been charged with vacillation, torpor and timidity. A year ago he broke away from his seclusion in Peterhoff and Gatschina, and visited the palace fortress of the Kremlin. Probably he was privately crowned and anointed at that time, inasmuch as his councillors must have regarded with secret apprehension the possibility of his assassination and a Regency designated by a sovereign who had not been consecrated and fully invested with autocratic authority. But, be this as it may, he is now to be publicly crowned on the banks of the Serpentine, and greeted with the acclamations of soldiers, princes, envoys and people. Bravely and calmly he rides through the streets, as if there had never been a breath of menace from an underground Russia. But when the mediæval mummery is ended the Kremlin will release the gloomiest and heaviest-hearted sovereign it has ever sheltered. The enthusiasm of the people will not deceive him. He knows that Nihilism is an evil spirit which cannot be exercised by religious ceremonies.

THE WEDDING EXTRAORDINARY. Before this day passes into history the following notice, or its equivalent, will doubtless have been handed in at THE TRIBUNE counting-room for insertion in to-morrow's paper :-

On the 24th of May, 1883, by the Rev. Richard \$3. Storrs, D. D., assisted by theil Magistrates Franklin Edson and Seth Low, Brooklyana, daughter of Longo Insula, of Kings County, to Golham Manhattan, of New York County. No cards.

It is scarcely too much to affirm that this man ringe is to be regarded as the most brilliant and consequential of social events since the day that Sebastiano Ziani, the Doge of Venice, wedded the Adriatic. The wealth and position-especially the position-of Getham and his Brooklyana; the con plex and interesting circumstances attending their courtship, hindered as it was for years by what seemed to be a barrier that was destined never to be conveniently passed, united in stimulating the public interest in the rough running course of their true love as it has rarely been stimulated since Leander, in the absence of bridge, forry or telephone, nightly swam the torrent that separated him from his levely Hero. It has long been the conviction of connolaseurs of the tender passion that Gotham and his Brooklyana were made for each other. And, indeed, it is understood that they themselves have been of that opinion ever since they began to keep company. But having concluded that "it could never be," they perforce contented themselves for long years with throwing kisses and caramels to each other "across the cruel foam" that divided them, and continued such exercises in a hopeless spirit until propitions Fate came to their assistance. Propitious Fate's other name was Koebling. He just doted on this pair of separated lovers, and so it came to pass that he swore a great oath by Venus, Cupid and Lalla Rookh that he would bring them together. This shows what an uncommonly civil engineer he was. Roebling was as good as his ord, and to-day the royal road which he hung in the air for them over the garden wall-we mean over the restless waves-being completed, they, Gotham and his Brooklyana, will trip across it into each other's embrace, and amid the happy tears and fond congratulations of a sympathizing continent they will be made one and inseperable. It is a curious but well-recognized fact that husband and wife, as the years of their life together multiply, come to look like each other. How the operation of will become the very image of his Brooklyans or Brooklyana the counterfeit presentment of her

Gotham, remains to be seen. Owing to the fact that the wedding does not take place until this afternoon, any detailed account of it this morning is not to be expected. Still a few advance notes may not prove uninteresting. If the weather is propitions the ceremony will be held in the open air, the fair Brooklyans, attended by her blooming bridesmaids, meeting the proud, imperial groom midway on Roebling's royal road. It is understood that the bridesmaids will be Miss Flat Bush, Miss Flat Lands, Miss Grave Send, Miss New Lots, and Miss New Direcht. The bride, we are credibly informed, is to be dressed killingly but most becomingly. She will wear a gown of red, white and blue, with overdress of star-spangled banners caught up and accentuated with American eagles. A coquettish liberty cap, of the new subdued ethical color known as moon-on-the-city-ofchurches, will adorn her head, and from the cap may possibly depend a veil more delicate than lace, known as East river mist. We may add that it is rumored that General Slocum is to give the bride away, and that to Henry Ward Beecher has been assigned the pleasant duty of casting the regulation

old shee for luck.

To-morrow we will describe the wedding a good deal more in detail, and perhaps with greater ac curacy in some particulars. And for many and many a generation to come we may be sure that the story will be rehearsed to attentive listeners. Per haps, indeed, a popular song in A. D. 1983 will have for its refrain :-

Long shall the tale be told.

How well bold Roebling built the Bridge
In the brave days of old.

THE LATEST MANHATTAN MONSTER, Our complete civilization continually begets, especially in a great city, new conditions and characters, to deal with which taxes all our energies and expedients. One of the latest of these characters is the Janitor, the direct product and inseparable accompaniment of the apartment-house, in which to many thousands of New-Yorkers are forced, for the lack of better homes, to take refuge. In and of himself, the Janitor dops not seem, at first giance, to be either a very important or a very formidable person. His position is humble, power insignificant, his duties are regulated and etearly defined. Yet searcely any human creature so deteriorates on acquaintance as the Janitor: to know him is to hate him; to name him is to swear; or to feel like it.

The Janutor, usualty a foreigner, is seldom educated, even in the ordinary sense. Apt to be dull in most matters, he is particularly intelligent and shrewd for his own material and immediate interest, however foolish as to his best and remoter iqterests. By daily experience he becomes intimate with average human nature, with its indolence, its readiness to be imposed upon, its indisposition to take trouble, its easy acquiescence in existing conditions. On these he reckons, and he rarely reckons without his host. To new-comers he exhibits his most agreeable, or least disagreeable side, generally impressing them favorably as a modest servant particularly desirous to please. He volunteers to do things not belonging strictly to his duties; he is almost delicate in certain proffers of service : he shows in specious words that he has again and again saved new-comers time, bother and ex-

our salient national traits, often carried to a point from Unina, in all sorts of fantastic patterns, are our salient national traits, often carried to a point from Unina, in all sorts of fantastic patterns, are scattered about; there are Turkish softs, Persian of weakness, is good-heartedness, which, at the outset of one's career in an apartment-bouse, is the cause of numberless woes traceable to the Janitor. Having once yielded to his blandishments or importunities, you are in imminent danger of continucus vielding. Having exposed a weak front, your permanent capture can be avoided only by a degree of resistance little less than heroic.

For a while, life in the apartment-house may flow on without meeting rocks or shallows; but these cannot long be escaped after the initial indiseretion. The Janitor having won his first advantage, will not be slow to follow it up by ruder and more vigorous measures. He will gradually take possession of the affairs of the tenant, and, in a certain manner, of the tenant himself, unless the latter be duly resolute and of a pugnacious bent. The Janitor, by rull exercise of his allowed privileges, soon comes to regard them as his mahenable rights. He will determine of whom and on what terms the tenant shall purchase his daily supplies. It he quarrel with the baker, milkman, coal-dealer and grocer about the division of spoils, he will substitute others without asking anybody's consent, or even mentioning the fact. He will so deceive and falsify for his own purpose that the luckless occupant of the flat will never know how he stands with or how he appears to tradestolk. The tenant may, after long suffering, denounce the Janitor, repudiating him and his contracts. He may have the hardihood to order goods from those he chooses; he may, for the nonce, overthrow the plaus and defeat the frauds of the vulgar despot who had well nigh subjugated him. But he will recover his freedom at a great price, so great a price, in truth, that he will probably find he cannot afford to pay it.

The dispossessed Janitor may submit outwardly but he will inwardly bristle with revolt, and spread secret snares in resentment of his fancied wrongs. And he will be a very poor Janitor, unworthy of his high calting and his controlling position, if he do not cause the insurgent to repent of his temerity and bring him in proper season to full and mortifying consciousness of the blunder he has committed. The tenant may complain to the tandlord : but the latter is so likely to be prejudiced in favor of his omnipotent servant, who takes adroit paids to conciliate and hood wink his master, that complaint will be of small avail. And the position of the Janitor, backed by the landlord, is almost impregnable. He rules the renters with an inflexible though a cunning hand. If they fail to submit, if they withhold fees, -and he negatively demands these in steady and ample measure,-if they show any signs of insubordination, in fact, he makes them feet their dependence on his will and favor. He can do this in countless invisible ways, ways that the sufferer cannot indicate, much less prove, but ways that are tertile of discomfort. He can create chaos in an apartment; he can render ife in a flat odious, and without leaving a trace of

his guilt or complicity. There is really no protection against him when he is once aroused against you. You must either placate him or move to another apartment-house, in which case you confront another Jauitor, who is not likely to be any better, and who may be worse. Janitors are all pretty much alike. Some are not so bad as others; but none is trustworthy. there are no honest cabmen except in Venice, there are no good Janitors save in the next world, where at latest advices flats had not been built. At present there must be tens of thousands of New-Yorkers under the iron sway of the Janitor, without hope of relief or batterment. Will there ever be a time when he shall be unseated? The perfectionists dare to believe that there will be. But so far as common mortals can see, the Janitor is the known quantity that cannot be eliminated from the equation of Manhattan existence. He is the latest household monster. Would that we might have faith enough to believe him the last!

PERSONAL.

Mr. Lawrence Hutton sailed for England yester day aboard the Parthia, and will remain in London

during the next six months. A bust of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the gift of an American admirer of the poet, is to be placed in Westminster Abbey.

The Rev. W. P. Tilden, paster of the New South Free Church of Boston, has just resigned his posi-tion on account of the growing feebleness of old age. John Dillon, the noted Irish agitator, has arrived n England from Italy, where his health was much improved. His return to Parliament is now urged by his friends.

Edwin Booth, who intended to arrive in London from the Continent on Sunday last, plans to sail from Liverpool for this country on June 9. It is John Bright will be presented with a dessert ser

vice and his own portrait at a celebration in Bir mingham, on June 13, of the fortieth anniversary of nis election to Parliament. Seymour Haden is yet keenly interested in the

question of the relative claims of etching and engraving to rank as fine arts. He will deliver a lecture on the subject before the Society of Arts of Lendon on May 30. The suggestion is made in Paris that it would be

an appropriate act to elect a novelist to the French Academy as a successor to the late Jules Sandeau Friends of M. Alphonse Daudet are pressing his election; but it seems likely, if a novelist is chosen, that M. Elmond About will be the man.

Madame Droubet, at one time a fine actress and for many years the housekeeper of Victor Hugo, has inst died in Paris. Since Madame Hugo's death Madame Drouhet has acted as Victor Hugo's secretary. She is said to have copied every work he has written for forty years past, in order that the risk should not be run of its being lost at the printer's. It is also said that she has written a diary about Victor Hugo, taking Boswell's on Johnson as her model.

The following episode of President Arthur's re cent trip to Florida has just come to light through The Washington Critic. While in the quaint old town of St. Augustine, the President and Secretary Chandler arranged to attend service on Sunday morning at a colored church. When the deacons of the church became aware that such distinguished people were to be present, the front row of seats was reserved for them, to which they were escorted with due form and ceremony. The minister threw all of his avaitable muscular eloquence and earnestness into the prayer with which he opened the ser vice, and then arose and announced that "dis co gregashun will jine in singin' de gud ole hymn Bring forth dat rval diadem." The congregation arose, led by the President's party, and the graytopped preacher, after nervously adjusting he spectacles, repeated from the hymn-book in clear voice:

Each couplet was repeated by the divine and then sung by the congregation until the entire bymu had been completed, and those who were present de-clared that President Arthur's voice was heard above all the congregation, ringing out the inspiring words of "Dat gud ole hymn."

A short time ago a statement appeared in the newspapers that Oliver Wendell Holmes was about to visit England. Mr. Lawson Tait therefore wrot to him, asking him to visit Birmingham, offering him hospitality, and proposing to arrange a suitabl reception by the members of the medical profession my intended visit to England is a pure invention. I should find a great deal to enjoy I am sure, in 'our old home,' but I hardly expect to see it again, being myself a poor traveller, and having learned, by troublesome experience, that I am safest when I let my children do the travelling for each state when I let my children do the travelling for the safest when I let my children do the travelling for the safest when I let my children do the travelling for the safest when I let my children do the travelling for the safest when I let my children do the travelling for the safest when I let my children do the travelling for the safest when I let my children do the travelling for the safest when I let my children do the travelling for the safest when I let my children do the travelling for the safest when I let my children do the travelling for the safest when I let my children do the travelling for the safest when I let my children do the travelling for the safest when I let my children do the travelling for the safest when I let my children do the travelling for the safest when I let my children do the travelling for the safest when I let my children do the travelling for the safest when I let my children do the travelling for the safest when I let my children do the traveller when I let my children do the In reply Mr. Tait received from Or Holmes a letter troublesome experience, that I am safest when I le my children do the travelling for me. I thank yo most cordially for your very kind invitation to visi most cordainty for your very kind invitation to visa Birmingham. It is a source of great pleasure to me to feel that I have many good friends in Eng-land-friends on whose faces I have never looked, and probably never shall, but those whose warm heart-beats reach me through the oldest of tele-phones—the one that "Wafts a sigh from Indus to the Pole."

General Ignatioff lives in a small, quiet-looking mansion, close by the Czar's winter palace, and himself occupies only two rooms of it. In one of are taught to reverence him as "the Lord's Anointed," and loyalty to him is proclaimed to be the most sacred of religious obligations. It posal is altogether likely to be accepted. One of

chairs and mats, while articles of verts lie about i chairs and mate, while articles of verts its about in picturesque profusion. One sees in everything the tastes of a man who has spent a great part of his life in the East, and cherishes his recollection warmly. The "workshop" of the General contains a collection of historical arms, unique of their kind; each piece has a tradition, and each is marked by rich and curious workmanship; all have been given to him at one time or another by their owners. For instance, one sees the pistols of the last Sovereign Prince of Albania, a long poniard of Schamyl, and a gun, richly chased, presented to him by the Sultan Abdul Aziz.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Colonel Emile Frey, the Swiss Minister, left Washington to-day for Philadelphia, and will sail on Saturday for Europe, to be gone two or three months. He carries with him as a present for the National Schützen Verein of Switzerland, a silver dinner service, offered by the Swiss residents of Washington as a prize to be shot for at the association's annual Schützenfest.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 23.-Bishop McMullen, the Roman Catholic Bishop of this diocese, is very ill and it is thought be cannot live many days. SANDUSKY, Ohio, May 23.-General Sheridan Secretary Lincoln, General Stager and a number of other gentlemen left here this morning for Point au Pelee Island, where they will fish for black bass for

GENERAL NOTES.

Some fishermen recently brought up an equine bronze foot from the bottom of the Ægean Sea. They were fishing for sponges, and according to their stery came across a colossal bronze horse; and not being able to raise it, broke off one of its feet. Archæologists are very anxious to have them point out the spot where the horse lies; but this they profess to be unable to do.

One of the unique public resorts of London is Wanstead Park, on the outskirts of the city. This park consists of one hundred and eighty-four acres. There is in it a large lake, in which are several islands. The whole park is simply a gigantic heronry. At this time of the year, when the herons are hatching their young, the park is visited daily by large numbers of the citizens, of whom the birds have very little fear. A Crystal Palace is soon to be built in the

park of St. Cloud, near Paris. This park is celebrated for its picturesque beauty, and for the ruins of its magnificent chateau, which was destroyed in the Commune. It ha. been decided to pull down what remains of the chateau and to creet a building similar to the Crystal Palaceta control. It will contain art galleries, museums of cur-osities, reading-rooms, gymnasiums, panoramas, and a cosmopolitan theatre, where the dramatic works at all civilized nations, ancient and modern, will be pro-duced. The building will cover eighteen acres of ground. London. It will contain art galleries, museums of curi-

The Bessemer Steel Works in Bethlehem, Penn., have made a new departure in mining operations, having bought a tract in Cuba containing large deposits of very pure and uniform specular ore, which they propose to mine and import into this country. The ma are only fifteen miles from the port of Santiago, and as labor is cheap and the Spanish Government has withdrawn the export duty, it is estimated that the ore can be imported at little above the cost of mining in Peansylvania. The iron-workers in Bethishem should not fall if courage in experimenting would insure success. They have only lately established a branch of their foundry in Alabuma, where the ore, fuel and cheap labor are all to be found together.

The indiscreet Irishmen who have been proesting against opening the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge on a day that happens to be the birthday of Queen Victoria, might, if they knew enough, console themselves with the reflection that the same day also witnessed interesting events in the history of Ireland. On May: 24, 1798, the Irish flag was unfurled, and the standard of revolt raised against English rule in Ireland. On the same day also an engagement took place between Irish rebels and English soldiers, at Naas, about twenty miles from Dublin, in which fifty Englishmen were killed. The New York Tablet, therefore, suggests that it will be in order for the Irish patriots whose feelings are outraged by the ceremonies of to-day to regard them as commensurative of these acts of rebellion, "when frish valor met and defeated the armed power of the Saxon oppressor."

The Memphis Avalanche sounds a note of warning, in regard to the possibility of a visitati yellow-fever during the coming summer. It urges on the citizens of Memphis to guard against the entran of this scourge from the South. "If a quarantine is of any avail," it says, "against the introduction of your fever, then it should be established without dela, and made rigid when deemed necessary. It does not seem to be generally understood that the Marine Hospital ervice is not authorized to expend any money on quarantine, nor indeed to expend a nickel until the fever actually appears or breaks out at some point; then a military cordon will be established around the plague-stricken cordon will be established around the plague-stricken pince, and every effort made to stamp out the dresdad disease. To await its coming stud then have the Marine Rospital service go to work, would be the ruin of Memphis. An onnee of prevention is worth a pound of cure, memphis must keep the fever out by means of a quarantine—to do otherwise woul she suicidal in a business sense.

POLITICAL NEWS.

It has taken considerable time for the Massachusetts Republicans to recover from the panie into which they were thrown last fall by the election of more numerous every day. The leading members of the party in the State express a strong belief in the defeat of Butler if he is a candidate for re-election this fall. Many, judging from the reckless course he has pursued, doubt seriously whether he intends to run again, but think that he recognizes the hopelessness of the task and has made up his mind to get all the "fun" he can out of his brief occupancy of the Executive chair. He has made no new friends in either party, but on the contrary has disgusted Democrats as well as Republicans. His few supporters keep up a show of combinence but they are evidently playing a blur game. That, however, is not the taking hand in politics this year.

The story is telegraphed from Indianapolis that the friends of McDonald have hit upon a new plan to aid their favorite and kill off Hendricks. The programme as laid down is to begin becoming the latter for the Presidency and do it so loudly and persistently that he will be made ridiculous. In this way they hope to laugh him out of the race so completely that he can never enter it again. The plan besides will answer an-other purpose. It will keep the eye of the Democratic party fixed upon Indiana as the State from which it must take its Presidential candidate and yet save McDonald rom suffering from a premature boom. By and by, after his rival has been driven from the areas by the laughter of the Nation, McDonald can come bowing and smarking into the ring and begin his old somersantis just as if he had never gone through the same tricks before. A shrewd plan, it must be admitted.

The Democratic free trade organs cannot dison the tariff is wholly unsatisfactory. They expected a clear ringing declaration in favor of the" revenue only loctrine and they got a hodge podge of words that may The situation is the more be made to mean anything. The situation is the more discouraging because the kind of a resolution they wanted was prepared but was suppressed by the committee. The simplicity of the convention in declaring its "affection" for old party platforms is made a subject for ridicule. There is also much doubt as to which plank of the platform expresses the tatiff views of the conven tion. Some papers take one resolution and other papers take another resolution. On the whole the outcome of the Kentucky boom for free trade is far from encouraging, and it is made more gloomy from the fact that that State has been under the tutelage of the most earnest and consistent free-trade advocate in the country. But perhaps Mr. Watterson has not yet recovered from his tussio with the protection bull and so was unable to give the subject the necessary attention.

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Evidences of progress away from Bourbonism in politics are more observable in the Gnif States than in what were known as the old Border States. Georgia, for instance, is more liberal than Kentucky and gives more promise of the growth of a healthy political sentiment. This is seen in the discussion now going on in the papers of the former State as to the future of the colorest race. One or two papers still express the old feeling of hostillity toward the negte, but the great majority maintain that the day for prejudice has passed. The Allanta Constitue tion says that the colored man is a citizen and a voter, that he is here to stay and that the Southern people cannot do without him, now or hereafter. It wants to see him educated and made ready to fill the position that is his by right and by law. These expressions are in

can papers to discover that the differences which one year ago appeared certain to rend the party in 'wain are rapidly disappearing and that the organization is getting into excellent condition for the National campaign of next year. This does not result from a mere suppression of quarrels for the sake of keeping the party in power, but from a profound conviction among the thinking and intelligent classes, that have stood by the party in past time, that the country is safer under Republican than under Democratic rule. The insincertry of Democratic promises and the alliances of the party with the worst